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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/669,713	09/25/2003	Satoru Fukuoka	031212	6383

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EXAMINER	
ECHELMEYER, ALIX ELIZABETH	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
1745	

DATE MAILED: 07/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/669,713	FUKUOKA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer	1745	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 5-26-06.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office Action is responsive to the amendment filed May 26, 2006. Claim 1 has been amended. Claims 1-5 are pending and are finally rejected for reasons given below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hamrock et al. (US Patent Number 6,063,522).

Regarding claim 1, Hamrock et al. teach a non-aqueous electrolytic solution for a lithium cell containing linear ethers such as diethylene glycol dimethyl ether and 1,2-dimethoxyethane (column 13 lines 52-59). Hamrock et al. teach that mixtures of matrix materials can be tailored to provide optimum performance (column 14 lines 10-12). Hamrock et al. also teach a separator made of a microporous polymer (column 14 lines

59-65). Microporous polymer membranes such as Nafion® are commonly used as separators in fuel cells. As evidenced by the website permapure.com (http://www.permapure.com/TechNotes/Temperature%20Effects.htm), the melting point of Nafion® is 200°C, which is in excess of the 185°C required by applicants.

Regarding claim 2, Hamrock et al. also teach to use of esters such as propylene carbonate and ethylene carbonate in the non-aqueous solvent (column 13 lines 52-63).

As for applicants' claim 3, Hamrock et al. teach the use of conductive salts in the electrolyte composition (column 11 lines 45-50). Hamrock et al. list lithium bis (trifluoromethanesulfonyl) imide and lithium bis (pentafluoroethanesulfonyl) imide as preferred conductive salts (column 13 lines 20-25).

Regarding claims 4 and 5, Hamrock et al. teach $Li_xMn_2O_4$ and Li_xMnO_2 as suitable cathode materials (column 14 lines 49-51).

Double Patenting

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to

be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 1-3 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 and 4-6 of copending Applications No. 10/787,749 and 10/785,970. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the claims claim similar or identical compounds in similar amounts.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed May 26, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants' arguments concerning the melting point of the separator are moot based on the rejection above.

Applicants' arguments concerning "the main component being 90% to 100% volume of the non-aqueous solvent" are not persuasive. Applicants state that the specific examples of Hamrock et al. teach that the main component of the nonaqueous solvent is only 50%. The examiner disagrees. Careful reading of the paragraph to which Applicants are referring (column 21 lines 24-34) reveals that the reference teaches a blended solvent and that the solvent blend is 50/50 by volume of two components, such

as polypropylene carbonate and dimethoxy ethane. However, Applicants' claim 1 states that "the main component of the electrolytic solution has one or more than one compound represented by the general formula." The examiner reads this to mean that the main component, which makes up 90% to 100% by volume of the non-aqueous solvent, can be made up of one or a *blend* of compounds meeting the general formula. Hamrock et al. teach the relative amounts of compounds in the blended component as being 50/50, but since, according to claim 1, the more than one compound (e.g. a blend) can be a main component, if a blend were considered the main component of the solvent, it would be 100% by volume of the solvent.

Further, Hamrock et al. do not teach that the solvent must be a blend, only that blends can be 50/50 of the two components. Thus, if only one solvent was used, it would be 100% by volume of the solvent.

Since the rejections on other grounds have not been withdrawn, the double patenting rejection is still made.

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer whose telephone number is 571-272-1101. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick J. Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer
Examiner
Art Unit 1745

aee

PATRICK JOSEPH RYAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER